

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. Ship *AROLE*, 336 Tons, Captain Starfon, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply to
TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 8th August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW-LEIGH, Esq.
R. D. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandise Stored in any one Building.

SHANGHAI, 8th June, 1849.
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE
OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG.

MACVICK & Co.
Shanghai, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

Sea risk. Harbour risk.

Canton Insurance Office, Drs. 100,000 Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society, " 40,000 " 60,000
Bengal Insurance Society, " 40,000 " 12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance

Office, " 25,000

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
Shanghai, 1st August, 1850.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAI, as under:

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—Rate of Premium, 1 per cent per Annum.
And on their Contents, at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.

ASSURANCES for 6 Months, 1, and for 3 Months 1, of the Annual Rate will be charged.

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Fire successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
Shanghai, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. DAVID OLYPHANT KEMP, in this day admitted a partner, will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of J. M. SMITH & Co.

J. MACKRILL SMITH.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1850.

HOUSES.

PROPERTY TO BE LET OR SOLD.

LOTS Nos. 40, 43, and 77, the Property of Messrs. A. & C. R. NICHOLSON, together with the Cottage thereon, situated a little to the westward of H. B. M.'s Consulate, may be rented or purchased on moderate terms. A Lot, or portion of a lot may be obtained, if required. Apply to
ROBERT POWELL SAUL.
Shanghai, 3rd August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE,
At the Godowns of the undersigned, a fine-toned 61 octave Piccolo Cottage PIANO, in a handsome Rose-wood case.

J. M. SMITH & Co.
Shanghai, 20th September, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED, Ex *Esma Colita*.
GENUINE CHAMPAGNE from the Firm of MOUET & Co., Rheims.
Also CLARET in one dozen Cases.

BLENNIN, RAWSON & Co.
Shanghai, 12th September, 1850.

FOR SALE.

(Price One Guinea.)
A DIGEST and INDEX of all the ORDINANCES of the Hongkong Government, (Consular as well as Colonial). The Regulations of the Consular Ports, are bound up in the same Volume.

D. REMI.
Shanghai, 2nd September, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S PALE INDIA ALE in Cask. Apply to
RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.
Shanghai, 23d August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 90 days, and at six months' sight, drawn under confirmed credit, for Sale by

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.
Shanghai, 1st August, 1850.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

SHIPMASTERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a READING ROOM in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, 14th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

JUST received ex *Esma Colita*, and on Sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN and CONFECTIONERS STORES.

SAUCES, Assorted in Pints.
FACON CAPERS, in Pints.
Do. do. in 1/2 do.
White Wine VINEGAR, in Quarts.

Do. do. in 1/2 do. in Pints.
Raspberry VINEGAR in Pints.

MACARONI.
VERMICELLI.
Bottled FRUITS Assorted.

Satin Glass STARCH.
Blue & Or. TRUMB.

Black LEAD in 1/2 and 1 lb. tins.
SEIDLITZ POWDERS, in Glass Bottles.

Paint BRUSHES Assorted.
White Wash do. do.

Shoe BRUSHES.
TOWN GLUE.

TIME PUICE.
Yellow SOAP.

Salted HERRINGS.
Butter CRACKERS in Tins.

CURRENTS in Jars.
Sperm CANDLES.

Essence of LEMON.
Do. of SARSAPARILLA.

Do. of WINTER GREEN.
Do. of CINNAMON.

Do. of HEMLOCK.
Do. of PENNYROYAL.

Do. of PEPPERMINT.
Do. of LIFE.

Shaving CREAM.
Black HATS.

Orange MARMALADE.
Raspberry JAM.

Strawberry JAM.
Black Currant JAM.

Red do. do.
Raspberry JAM.

Apple JELLY.
Black Currant JELLY.

Red do. do.
Transparent LOZENGES.

Menthol SHAPS.
Small Coloured thick LOZENGES.

Ginger LOZENGES.
Fruit do.

Collodion do. do.
Cayenne do.

Large Metal do.
Small do. do.

Gelatine do.
Bath do. do.

Horseband do.
Ipecacuanha do.

Parson do.
Tolu do.

Onio Rose do.
French do.

No. 4 LOZENGES.
Rose do.

Lemon do.
Also to be opened in a day or two, a good Assortment of Superior CLOTH and Fine FLANNEL.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, 11th September, 1850.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Ex *Courtesy of Stockholm*.

SUPERIOR Stockholm TAR in Barrels.
Do. do. do. do.

Refined COAL TAR in Barrels.
Spirits of TURPENTINE in Cans of 5 gallons.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, 5th September, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN SPERM CANDLES of Superior quality: Apply at the Godowns of
J. M. SMITH & Co.
Shanghai, 9th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN COTTON CANVAS, BEEF, PORK, and SUI'S BUTTER. Apply at
BULL, NYE & Co.'s
Godowns.
Shanghai, 29th July, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER.
SHANGHAI.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

BISCUITS REQUIRED.
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND ANCHORERS.

N.B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and dispatch.

North-China Herald Office.
Shanghai, 3rd August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

North-China Herald Office.
Shanghai, 24th August, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

ANONYMOUS communications on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received, as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

We solicit the indulgence of our Subscribers, for the very late issue of our present number, which has been caused, solely, by the illness of our principal compositor.

THE HALL OF UNITED BENEVOLENCE, SHANGHAI.

In our issue, two weeks since, we presented our readers with an instance of the barbarity of the Chinese in the punishment of criminals.

This week we are happy to call attention to another, and a different picture. The *Tung-jin-tang* or "Hall of United Benevolence" a large and commodious building lying a little to the south-east of "Christ's Church" (Bishop Boone's), is the locality of the principal benevolent institution of the charitable of Shanghai.

Within its walls are carried on extensive operations for the benefit both of the living and the dead; the aged and widows are relieved with money and clothing. Assistance is given by means of fire engines; men, and water, in case of fire; coffins are dispensed, and assistance given in the burial of the abandoned dead.

Connected with the above named Institution, or at least carried on within the same building is a public dispensary; the operations of which, having lately witnessed, we purpose to lay before our readers. An elaborate report of the other benevolent operations carried on in this Hall may be seen in vol. xv. of the *Chinese Repository*. The dispensary is open during three or four summer months, for six days in each month, viz., 3rd, 8th, 13th, 18th, 23rd, and 28th. Entering the Hall on one of these days we found ourselves in the midst of a large assemblage of sick persons, men, women, and children, evidently most of them from the villages round Shanghai, sitting on the benches or on the floor waiting their turn to be attended to.

Passing by sundry officials engaged in collecting the tickets of admission—calling over names of applicants, &c. We entered the principal apartment and witnessed a sight at once novel and gratifying. Seated at eighteen or twenty small tables were the faculty of Shanghai engaged in examining and prescribing for the patients. Each table was provided with four seats, one for the physician, two others for his two assistants and the fourth for the patient. On each table was a little cushion to support the wrist during the examination of the pulse, and a little wooden spatula to assist in the examination of the fauces. Whilst the physician was examining the patient one of the assistants was engaged in writing down on a printed form, from his dictation, sundry particulars of the case—as age, place of residence, name of disease, &c., and then the prescribed medicine and treatment. The other was engaged in copying this verbatim into a book kept in the establishment. The patient having received his prescription was then passed on to another portion of the building, where it was dispensed by those in charge of this portion of the labour.

In the different compartments of the Hall there were on the day of our visit about thirty of the faculty thus benevolently engaged, and upwards of two thousand applicants for their aid, three-fourths of whom were women and children.

The chief diseases for which aid was sought seemed to be the cutaneous and ophthalmic.

Something like classification was attempted, one part of the Hall was appointed for men; another for women—there seemed also to be a separate room for ophthalmic diseases, and another for the operation of acupuncture.

It is greatly to the credit of the medical men of Shanghai that their attendance at the dispensary is quite gratuitous, and very cheerfully given. We were glad to see their own comfort was not neglected. Tea, tiffin, and dinner was provided. About noon the transition was characteristic. Each table was cleared

of cushion, books, &c., and provided with chop-sticks and bowls and in a moment the faculty were at their smoking savory dishes, which, all praise to their hospitality, not a few invited us to share.

On a second visit to the dispensary the scene was greatly changed—the physicians and their assistants were there, the dispensers and other officials were at their posts, but owing to the heavy rains only about two hundred patients were in attendance. We have no means of forming any opinion as to the precise amount of good achieved in this dispensary, we think it considerable, though of course far, very far short of what would be done in any of our Missionary dispensaries with the same amount of means. We believe several of our community are in the habit of subscribing to this Institution, and we rejoice in the fact; apart from the good use to which the money given is applied, such donations and subscriptions do good in the way of convincing the Chinese that the pursuit of riches is not the only object we Christians have before us. It is true the *Tung-jin-tang* has its idols and not unfrequently patients may be seen in the act of worship, and the question has been raised, "in subscribing to this and other native charities how far am I countenancing idolatry?" The question is an important one and we will seek further information to enable us to resolve it.

Thus Shanghai has its benevolent Institutions—the same may we understand, be found in all other Chinese cities. In this respect China seems to stand alone among the heathen nations of the earth. China has its scenes of gross barbarity, cruelty, and filthy abomination; it has its superstitious object and galling. In this respect it is like all other heathen nations. On the other hand it has a civilisation and it has benevolent Institutions, and in this respect it has some small resemblance to nations beneath the sway of Christianity. Strange yet in view one happy inconsistency! Let us hope the day is not far distant when the inconsistency shall be removed, not by the suspension and erosion of the benevolent Institutions which, as in France, war would inevitably cause, but by the removal for ever of heathen blindness and cruelty.

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THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of TWENTY CANTON, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. WHITE, Esq., at 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

LATEST DATES.

England, 14th June	Sydney, 14th June
Calcutta, 10th July	Amoy, 22nd Aug.
Bombay, 15th July	Hongkong, 28th Aug.
Madras, 14th July	Ningpo, 10th Sept.
Singapore, 1st Aug.	New York, 5th June
Peking, 30th July	San Francisco, 25th June
Shanghai, 15th May	Edinburgh, 12th July
Manila, 9th Aug.	

We reprint in our present issue the NICARAGUAN TREATY recently contracted between Great Britain and the United States of America, with the view to promote the early opening of the inter-oceanic communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

After the "Chaffield and Squier" controversy, it is very gratifying to see such perfect accord subsisting between two kindred nations, with regard to a project fraught with such stupendous results to the whole wide world.

Sooner or later it is now quite apparent, a Ship-Canal will be made to connect the two oceans, and by that route will British manufactures find their way to this Port; and by that route also will be our steam communication.

It is also expected, that the mail to Sydney will be sent through the Ship-Canal or *via* the railroad across the isthmus of Panama, as Sydney is about 2,000 miles nearer London by that route, than *via* the Red Sea and by Singapore.

The only obstacles to the early completion of the Ship-Canal, are the nature of the climate and want of labour.

The climate, it is said, renders the employment of European labour impracticable, and the adoption of slaves or forced labour, would be repugnant to the best feelings of our nature, were it not also opposed to the fundamental laws of the State of Nicaragua.

On these grounds it is that we would direct the contractors or parties interested in this great work to turn their attention hitherto.

From China they can get a cheap and abundant supply of suitable labourers for the projected undertaking.

By proper preliminary arrangements, any required number of labourers could be landed on the Pacific coast, on and contiguous to which nearly the only works to be done, so far as the Nicaragua route is concerned.

Of the Chinese emigrants despatched hence to California per *Amazon* and *Tarolinta* every one arrived safely at his destination, and we are told too, in good health.

A body of Emigrants sent from Canton to Peru per *Lady Montague* were not equally fortunate. From some cause yet to be explained, (for the ship was well found in every particular,) there was a considerable mortality on board, and the *Lady Montague* was last heard of, as having been forced to put into Hobart Town.

As before said, by making proper arrangements, we have no doubt, an adequate supply of cheap labour could be landed on the Pacific coast.

The constant stream of emigration from China to the islands in the Eastern Archipelago and to Singapore, is quite familiar to our readers, and is cited only in evidence of the feasibility of our suggestion.

Although a more turbulent and less manageable class, than our Northern population, we should yet (from the nature of the climate of Central America,) recommend the required emigrants to be obtained from the ports of AMOY, FOCHOW, or CANTON, in preference to Ningpo or Shanghai.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

The following is the text of the Convention between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, concluded at Washington, the 19th day of April, 1850, as confirmed by the United States Senate:

"The United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, being desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily subsist between them, by settling their and fixing in a convention their views and intention with reference to any means of communication by ship canal, which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by the river San Juan de Nicaragua, and either or both of the Lakes of Nicaragua or Managua, to any part or place on the Pacific Ocean. The President of the United States has

conferred full power on John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States; and Her Britannic Majesty on the Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, a member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to the United States for the aforesaid purpose; and the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in the proper form, have agreed to the following articles:—

"ART. I.—The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said Ship canal; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Musquito Coast, or any part of Central America; nor will either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has, or may have, to or with any State or people, for the purpose of maintaining or protecting any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Musquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection, or influence that either may possess with any State or Government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or the subjects of the one any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.

"ART. II.—Vessels of the United States of Great Britain traversing the said canal, shall, in case of war between the contracting parties, be exempted from blockade, detention, or capture, by either of the belligerents, and this provision shall extend to such a distance from the two ends of such a canal as may hereafter be found expedient to establish.

"ART. III.—In order to secure the construction of the said canal, the contracting parties engage that if any such canal shall be undertaken upon any fair and equitable terms by any parties having the authority of any local government or governments through whose territory the same may pass, then the persons employed in making the said canal and their property used or to be used for that object shall be protected from the commencement of the said canal to its completion by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, from unjust detention, confiscation, seizure, or any violence whatsoever.

"ART. IV.—The contracting parties will use whatever influence they respectively exercise with any State, States, or Governments, possessing or claiming to possess any jurisdiction, or right over the territory which the said canal shall traverse, and which shall be near the waters applicable thereto, in order to induce such States or Governments to facilitate the construction of said canal by every means in their power. And furthermore, the United States and Great Britain agree to use their good offices whenever or however it may be expedient, in order to procure the establishment of two free ports, one at each end of the said canal.

"ART. V.—The contracting parties further engage, that when the said canal shall have been completed, they will protect it from interruption, seizure, or unjust confiscation; and that they will guarantee the neutrality thereof, so that the said canal may be for ever open and free, and the capital invested therein secure. Nevertheless, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, in according their protection to the construction of the said canal, and guaranteeing its neutrality and security when completed, always understand that this protection and guarantee are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn by both Governments or either Government, if both Governments or either Government should deem that the persons undertaking or managing the same adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this convention; in favour of making unfair discriminations in favour of the commerce of one of the contracting parties over the commerce of the other, or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls upon passengers, or goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles. Neither party, however, shall withdraw the aforesaid protection and guarantee without giving six months' notice to the other.

"ART. VI.—The contracting parties in this convention engage to invite any State with which both or either have friendly intercourse to enter into stipulations with them similar to those they have entered into with each other, to the end that all the States may share in the honour and advantage of having contributed to a work

of such general interest and importance as the canal herein contemplated. And the contracting parties likewise agree that each shall enter into such treaty stipulations with such of the Central American States as they may deem advisable for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the great design of this convention, namely, that of constructing and maintaining the said canal as a ship communication between the two oceans, for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and of protecting the same. And they also agree that the good offices of either shall be employed when requested by the other, in aiding and assisting the negotiation of such treaty stipulations. And should any difference arise as to right or property over the said territory through which the said canal shall pass between the States or Governments of Central America, and such differences should in any way impede or obstruct the execution of the said canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain will use their good offices to settle such differences in the manner best suited to promote the interests of the said canal, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance which exist between the contracting parties.

"ART. VII.—It being desirable that no time should be unnecessarily lost in commencing and constructing the said canal, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain determine to give their support and encouragement to such persons or company as may first offer to commence the same with the necessary capital, the consent of the local authorities, and on such principles as accord with the spirit and intention of this convention; and if any persons or company should already have with any State through which the proposed canal may pass a contract for the construction of such a canal as that specified in this convention, to the stipulations of which contract neither of the parties in this convention have any just cause to object, and the said persons or company shall have made preparations, and expended time, money, and trouble, on the faith of such contract, it is hereby agreed that such persons shall have a priority of claim over every other person or company, to the protection of the United States and Great Britain, and be allowed a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention for concluding their arrangements and presenting evidence of sufficient capital subscribed to accomplish the undertaking; it being understood that if, at the expiration of the aforesaid period, such persons or company shall not be able to commence and carry out the projected enterprise, then the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be free to afford their protection to any persons or company that shall be prepared to commence and proceed with the construction of the canal in question.

"ART. VIII.—The Governments of the United States and Great Britain, having not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection by treaty stipulation, to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the Isthmus which connects North with South America, and especially to the inter-oceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama. In granting, however, their protection to any such canals or railways as are by this article specified, it is always understood by the United States and Great Britain that the parties constructing or owning the same shall impose no other charges or conditions of traffic thereupon than the aforesaid Governments shall approve of as just and equitable; and that the said canals or railways being open to the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms, shall also be open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of every other State which is willing to grant thereto such protection as the United States and Great Britain engage to afford.

"ART. IX.—The ratification of this convention shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from this day, or sooner, if possible. In faith whereof we the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done at Washington, the 19th day of April, A.D. 1850.

"JOHN M. CLAYTON."

"HENRY LYTTON BULWER."

Our attention has been called to a serious disadvantage under which this port labours in comparison with those of the south. We refer to the prohibited export of grain.

On reference to the Tariff, we can find no clause or stipulation, by which such article can be legally interdicted and a common sense reading thereof, would justify us in asserting that it can be shipped on payment of a duty of 5 per cent.

Still, permission to export grain has been constantly refused, to reiterated applications from time to time to the British Consul; the alleged ground for the non-consent is the existence of an Imperial Edict, prohibiting exports of grain from this port.

We confess we do not understand the force of this allegation—seeing that there is so large an export of grain; hence to Tean-tsin and other northern ports—it would therefore seem that the prohibitory clause is applicable only to foreign shipping.

It may be well inquired, how far the existence of such Imperial Edict should be recognized as of any value whatever, seeing that its imputed existence or enforcement over-rides the covenant of the Treaty of Nanking, thus violating a solemn international obligation, and inflicting a direct injury upon the foreign trade and commerce of this port.

From the rates now ruling, we are told that a remunerating trade can be carried on in wheat to the southern ports, and application to the British Consul for shipment of a cargo thither, has been refused on the grounds before stated. This refusal of our Consul has been dictated, we are sure, by a sincere and earnest desire; not to defer to the opinions of the Chinese authorities, but to a compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed and enforced by Captain Balfour. Thus we are still suffering from an obnoxious precedent, established by his predecessor of ill-favored memory.

With every disposition to cultivate the most friendly relations with the people amongst whom we are located, with the heartiest desire to concede to their prejudices, we yet hold that the compliance in this instance, with the representations of the Chinese authorities, is inflicting a manifest injury upon the best interests of the Chinese empire.

It would be quite superfluous to argue the question on the grounds of political economy, as our readers do not consist of chaw-bacon agriculturists or solid protectionists; but, intelligent and enlightened merchants imbued with the cardinal truths and sound policy of Free Trade.

It must be obvious that an empire like China, of such vast magnitude, and dependent as its teeming millions, on the produce of its soil for subsistence, the freest possible circulation of articles of food must be, under a wise policy, of vital necessity. The famine of the last season illustrates this truth.

The effects of the failure of the Rice crops in this vicinity have been greatly mitigated, by the import of grain from the southern ports of China, and mainly in foreign vessels. The notoriety of this fact should we think be accepted as an argument, if none other were wanting, to prove the inadmissibility of the plea against the transmission of grain to the southern ports.

If in times of dearth and scarcity in the north, supplies are permitted to be brought from the south, surely in a contrary case exports thither, should not be interdicted.

Whilst we are upon this subject, it may be well to call attention to the exceptions which are taken to certain articles of import, which it is averred are alike obnoxious to the stipulations of Imperial Regulations or Edicts—the article Salt which among the vast population of the interior of China, is a matter of prime necessity and of most extensive use—is also prohibited from being imported in foreign vessels.

Parties conversant with the subject, speak confidently of the ability of Great Britain to supply this important commodity, at a cheaper rate than it is now furnished by native means—but in the case of a cargo (per *Glennan*) it was ruled by the then Consul, on the representation of the Chinese authorities, that Salt, as an article of commerce, was inadmissible on the pretext, that it was a Government Monopoly, and from the farmers thereof a large portion of the Imperial Revenue is derived—yet by the Tariff consequent on the Treaty of Nanking, it would already seem that Salt was admissible as an unenumerated article at 5 per cent duty.

Governmental grounds or rather, the jealous fears of the authorities, have led to objections being made to the import of Saltpetre and Sulphur, except for sale to the authorities; and the price yet paid has been such as to deter importers from again making the experiment—whilst both articles have been sold at times, without the limits of the port, at remunerating prices.

These articles if admissible, as they clearly are, under the Tariff on payment of 5 per cent duty, should not then be fettered by conditions and stipulations in the vend, which we hold to be in direct

contravention of the provisions and spirit of the Treaty of Nanking.

Some of our readers may say, by adopting the same argument, it would appear that Opium was also admissible on payment of 5 per cent duty—and by a strict process of logic such a conclusion will be manifest—but with regard to that article, an application was made to Sir Henry Pottinger, on the very grounds we before adduced—his reply indicated, that Opium although not excepted to in the Tariff, was by tacit consent *tabooed* in the negotiations at Nanking. From Sir Henry Pottinger's reply it is apparent that he thought Opium the sole and special exception—that all other articles of Import and Export were provided for in the various clauses of the Tariff.

It is our wish to make this Tariff a verity; and to know the ground we stand upon—a matter of essential importance for the mercantile interests and those of this port in particular; especially with regard to grain, as before mentioned, which can be exported from Canton and Amoy, and cannot be sent from Shanghai to either of those ports.

At present all we urge as our due, is, —the Tariff—the whole Tariff—and nothing but the Tariff.

There is, we are assured, every disposition on the part of our excellent Consul to aid and assist to the utmost in his power, the promotion of British interests in this quarter—the perverse and unwise concessions to Chinese prejudices, made by his predecessor, have however been grievous impediments to that expansive and far-seeing policy, which has marked his career since his arrival at this port.

On the exposition of the various products collected by the delegates which accompanied the Commission of M. de Lagrené, many criticisms and reports thereon appeared in the French contemporary prints. One of them has been recently brought under our notice, an extract from which we have translated and now present to our readers, demonstrating, we think, that the learned Dr. Gutzlaff has initiated, if not rivals in his own peculiar department among the sons of Gaul.

The following is a translation from *Le Siecle* journal, being comments on Chinese products and manufactures collected by Trade Delegates accompanying the French Mission to China:—

Let us quit the section of M. Renard for that of M. Hedde which concerns exclusively the manufacture of Silk: to which perhaps China is indebted for her material prosperity and its enormous population.

M. Hedde was delegated by the cities of Lyons and St. Etienne to study the Silk culture and Silk manufactures of China. On arriving at the end of the voyage, he was there to see if you would send to study the Silk trade of China, you must send to Hangchow and Soochow, the principal centres of this industry. There you will get all the required information, but unfortunately there was some obstacle—It is said you are prohibited penetrating into the interior of China, China is a fortress into which none cannot enter can give an introduction. You may have been during the last ten thousand years the very best of subjects of the Celestial Empire, but the Treaty made by France with the Celestial Empire, if you have not a park of artillery your very good friend will not let you approach even in the gates of Peking.

Soochow and Hangchow are neither of the ports open to Foreign Commerce.

M. Hedde like an intrepid traveller as he is, found means to connect himself with a Chinese official, who consented to conduct him to that City.

M. Hedde disguised himself as a Chinese, shaved his beard and part of his head, also adopted a tail, and in a workman's garb passed into the City of Soochow. The custom of living is estimated five millions of inhabitants. This enormous population has no other occupation, but the various employments, which are connected with the preparation of the manufacture of Silk, and in this City the most happy, the most tranquil and most moral of any, throughout the Empire.

Instead of the population being collected together in huge factories; it is here, purely a domestic industry: each man works in his own home, each house, each hearth is a workshop.

The father of a family there weaves the Silk. His wife and the older folks reel the Silk whilst the children look after the worms and attend to the silkworms. This custom of living under the paternal roof and thus working in common under the material eye, must of necessity produce, not only great comfort but manners alike pure and admirable.

For many ages past, the Chinese Emperors have shown that they understood that one of the principal riches consisted in the development of the Silk trade; whilst, at the same time, they have been careful to tax all Mulberry plantations. This idea has in process of time, passed into an official form—for, every Imperial Edict commences and finishes with this phrase "Chinese! plant and cultivate the Mulberry tree."

The section of M. Hedde explains the several processes of the Silk industry from the culture of the silkworm to the weaving of the goods. This section has an interest, not only curious, but of utility.

We have first a collection of every kind of Mulberry leaf produced in the different provinces, which the French legation valued: from Macao to Chusan and Shanghai.

Many distributions of his Silk worms Eggs have already been made to the Royal Agricultural Society of Bordeaux (to the Agricultural Society of the Gironde) and to the Agricultural Society of the Gironde, and already we possess several kinds of Silk worms before unknown in France.

By the side of Cocoon, yellow, red, black, sulphur coloured; we remark strange shades

which present a truly metallic brightness. Silk is also seen under all its aspects, as waste, thrown, and prepared in every mode, as singles, tram, crapes, raw, boiled off and dyed.

Then come the silks, and the looms must constantly in use, the greater part being models of about a fourth or fifth the usual size.

PEKIN REPORTER. SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS. No. 80, 7th and 8th of August, 1890.

DECREES AND RESCRIPTS.

In reply to a memorial from the Princes and Ministers, appointed to superintend the funeral ceremonies of the late Emperor, in which they presented to His Majesty a list of names of those whom they propose to keep guard by the remains while at their temporary resting place, the Emperor rescripts the individuals to whom He commits the charge, and directs that they should be divided into 3 bodies to relieve each other monthly during the whole of the time that the Coffin shall remain there.

The Emperor responds as follows to a second memorial from the same officials entreating His Majesty to dispense to a certain extent with the custom of following his father's remains out of Peking on foot—

"We can never cease to ponder with grateful affection on the extraordinary benevolence and tenderness evinced towards Us by Our Imperial Parent, and were We now to escort His honored remains, according to former precedents, only as far as the gates of the city, we should feel that We owe to Our Imperial Parent the duty that We owe. Being now in the vigour of Our years, although suffering under an accumulated weight of sorrow, Our strength will not be too much taxed in following the procession on foot. With such an example before us, how can We presume to do more? therefore in the anticipated removal of Our late father's remains, We will follow them on foot as far as to the southern side of the city. We will then dismount, and kneel upon the earth while the Imperial Bier shall pass. We will then proceed in advance by an unprepared path to the principal encampment, in front of which We will receive the procession upon Our knees, and thereby evince in some degree Our deep affection and regard. Such being Our determined purpose, the Princes and Ministers need not again repeat the subject."

In respect His Majesty declares, that he has been hitherto careful for magistrates to oppress and ill-use the guards employed in escorting prisoners into banishment to Elé, or other distant provinces, that either the prisoners have been suffered to escape, or they have risen upon and murdered their guards. His Majesty therefore with special reference to certain important criminals now on their way to the place of banishment, directs the Generals commanding at Elé and Oranien to watch against and punish any such misdeeds of their guards. His Majesty strictly enjoins upon all Vice-roy and Governors to guard against like abuses in their several jurisdictions, and should they occur, to punish the offending authorities with unmitigated severity.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Mr. Editor.—There is a secret pleasure given to the heart of man, and even a certain relief granted to his sufferings when he has power to relate to others merely the weight of the grievances under which he staggers; having this feeling, I trust I may be allowed to narrate in your columns, Mr. Editor, a few of those ill and injustices inflicted on myself in connection with nearly all the other foreign residents in China.

I would refer in the first instance to the inland duties levied upon Raw Silk of 30s. 2m. 8c. as I observe that the Regulations issued by the Taou-tai are approved by the B. M.'s Consul, I presume that the Article II. in which it is stated that no merchant can be allowed to ship Raw Silk until he produces receipts to prove that the inland duties have been paid, is quite in accordance with the Treaty, I presume too that the exact amount of the duties leviable is known to H. B. M.'s Consul and the British Government. Now, if the provincial frontier duties are known upon this article, how is it that the various Representatives of Foreign Governments in China, do not ascertain the actual amount of duty charged at the inland Customs-house, upon other articles of foreign commerce? It is known that such duties are charged, and I believe Captain Dalfour obtained pretty accurate information regarding them, no doubt quite as accurate as the real, or supposed amount levied upon Silk at the barriers between Hoochow and Canton, for as long as the country is shut to us, how is it possible to ascertain exactly, either the amount or existence, of the inland Imperial taxes on commerce. Still the British Government upon the statement of Chinese authorities rule us in an extra-duty for an Export, and take little trouble to release us from duties levied upon Imports, in opposition both to the letter and the spirit of the Treaty! Nay, go so far as to prevent our exporting Raw Silk until we, the Foreign Governments, show that some inland tax, with which we have nothing to do, has already been paid; in fact, make our trade in part a guarantee for Chinese inland revenues. When they can ascertain taxes that we may be weighted with in one instance, why not far more endeavour to discover taxes with which we are unjustly

burdened down, and ascertaining them, take such measures as will effectually relieve us.

What would the trader in England say were he told that his goods, perhaps already paying a considerable duty, must be placed in a government warehouse and be subject to an increased and illegal tax. Yet in Canton this injustice is done, or something nearly allied to it, by the addition of 2 mace on all Teas Exported. It is hardly to be credited that the British Government have allowed this to go on for many months.

Will it generally be believed in England, that instead of Hongkong being a place where Chinese can resort to, to purchase English goods, they are actually prohibited unless they come from one of the Five Ports, the very port of Chappo Government being distinctly named. The Supplementary Treaty reads thus, in Article XIII., "At other ports in the four provinces of Kwangtung, Fokien, Kiangsu, and Chikiang, such as Chappo and other places which are not open ports, Chinese merchants are not to presume to ask permits to go to and from Hongkong!" The very next article says, if Chinese are found infringing this law they are to be regarded as smugglers! and Hongkong is, or was intended to be, a perfectly free-port. True it may be said that not only will pirates be intercepted, but all the evils of smuggling will also be prevented; but why is our colony to suffer, and it has suffered, because the Chinese have not power to protect their own coasts against smugglers and pirates of their own nation? Instead of Hongkong being a bulwark against pirates, has it not rather been the hot-bed that has produced and sheltered them, with more certainty than the most retired haunts of their own shores? Such are some of the articles of the Supplementary Treaty, and how have they worked? They are found to have been so inimical to British interest, that the Government has winked at the abuse of them in fact broken the Treaty. Certainly in many cases with the connivance of Chinese officials themselves, witness in Sugar and other Imports to Hongkong.

Let me also complain of the tardy justice granted by the Chinese Government to foreign claims on Chinese debtors, notwithstanding the praiseworthy and indefatigable labours of H. B. M.'s Consuls in China, debts lay over so long, that the annoyance of frequent application and protracted receipts, are hardly recompensed by, too frequently, the petty dividend when it arrives. Thefts that are committed by natives, are rarely followed by such exertions of the Chinese officials as to lead to the discovery of either the criminal or his booty, at any rate if discovered, the Chinese police participate in the plunder which in justice should be returned to the loser. And what help have we poor foreigners? A Consul may make claims, but are they responded to, whether the claim be on the Chinese Government for restitution, or on his own, for powers to obtain satisfaction. In either case he must deplore his powerlessness, and the apathetic indifference of his own Government.

Once we have seen by a noble act of courage on the part of a British Consul, and his courteous responsibility that Chinese officials can capture and bring forward prisoners, ay, even from a band of noted lawless characters to receive the punishments, they so richly deserved; I refer to the Tsingpo outrage.

Think not, Mr. Editor, that I am writing hyperbolically, do not imagine the grievances of which I write are mere phantoms existing only in my own mind. No, I am confident that nine-tenths of the foreign residents would echo and re-echo my sentiments. I will leave generalities and proceed into such details, as one not officially connected, and with no knowledge of the language, can collect, but the details I give are founded on the information, in many instances reluctantly given, of the best informed merchants with whom we are in the habit of dealing.

In Shanghai I find there is a duty levied on Tea, whether it enters the Imperial treasury, or not, I cannot say, but for this season alone in two months nearly 500 dollars have been collected, and when this duty is refused to be paid by the natives, the Tea is seized until quadruple duties are paid! I find that in Sochow, the greatest mart for foreign manufactures in China, a duty of ten cents per piece on some Shirtings is levied, but the general charge is fifty cents per piece. In Hangchow-foo duties are levied on all goods exported for foreign use, or from foreign countries, so make the taxes equal to the provincial frontier duties, that would have been leviable on the same goods, had they passed from Canton to Hangchow. On Tea the charge there is about 250 dollars for 400 piculs or about one Chopp. On Woollens it is nearly forty-four cents per piece, and on Shirtings said to be three mace per picul.

Surely these illegal charges have been placed before the British Government by its Representatives in China, and with unwearied assiduity, but with what re-

sult? Nothing but that same stolid apathy that is a disgrace to the country; and may it be said that if the Government may not protect the people, the people must take measures to protect themselves.

Let inland duties prove to be a mere taxa compared to the value of produce, yet if they are but a cash, or a cowrie in excess of those arranged for by Treaty, so long as they are not annulled, so long, as the foreign resident in China be a sufferer. Shippers in England are not expected even to suppose, that the British Government will allow such infractions of Treaty; their goods arrive, are sold at a loss, and, not till too late, do they discover, that the much vaunted British protection to the properties of her subjects abroad is but "a delusion, a mockery, and a snare."—I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

Civis.

Excursions from T'heen Tung to Pootoo by Ningpo, Lookong, and Tinghac.

Before leaving T'heen Tung, endeavour to make an excursion to the top of the highest hill, in the valley that runs east from the foot of the long and splendid, though tiresome, ascent that leads up to the temple; the view down towards Ningpo, and that over to the westward will well repay the toil of the ascent. The large bell in the temple, the tea plantations, and silk reeling should also be inspected, there are many other things worth noticing; among them, the primitive manner in which the natives raise water from the creeks into the paddy fields, it being performed sometimes by a weighted lever hung on a tree or stand to which lever is suspended a bucket for the water, the whole being on exactly the same principle, as the machine used in Syria and Palestine in the earliest ages. The dust for water to the temple is also very ingenious.

Coolies can be procured at T'heen Tung to carry the baggage to Seao-pai, if arrangements are made the day prior to starting; care must be taken that boats are in waiting at the latter village. Returning to Ningpo, can be effected either by going by I-wan (the temple mentioned in the Last Excursion) or by the Toong-hoo. Some lakes that lie to the W. and N. of Seao-pai. In the winter time, as good wild fowl shooting is to be had in this neighbourhood, the lake route will prove most entertaining to the sportsman. Some interesting queries are passed on the way, and should be visited. In dry weather, the canals and even the lakes become so shallow, that all transit on them is much retarded. The two sluices are the objects of the greatest interest at the lakes, at one the boats are pulled up by two captains of the rudest construction, at the other the boats are wriggled or sidled up to the apex and then launched at considerable speed down the other side.

On arrival at Ningpo, an ice junk or other suitable boat can be engaged, one that has previously been in the service of foreigners is preferable, an application to one or other of the residents would probably lead to the procuring a comfortable boat that has already some fittings. If a lengthened stay in the Chusan archipelago is intended, considerable additions to the "proceed" will be requisite. While the servants are making the purchases a stroll through the city may be accomplished.

Landing at the point at the junction of the two rivers that partly bound the city, keep in the suburb in the direction of the bridge of boats; the street will be found pretty wide, and runs between the city walls and river; half-way up to the floating bridge is the celebrated Fokien temple, besides being a temple and a theatre, it is sometimes used as a sort of change. The stone pillars are carved most beautifully with a fine bold scroll, and a dragon twining up, and the sing-song here, are better "got up" than any thing of the kind in Shanghai.

The pagoda in the centre of the city can be seen from so many points that it is not very difficult to find, but most likely you have entered the city some Chinese boy with a smattering of English will have volunteered to be your guide. The pagoda in itself is hardly worth seeing, but the view from the top, looking over the whole town, gives a capital idea of the plan of the city. Chinghac can be seen to the north. Silk throwing and thread-making are sometimes carried on in the temple adjoining the pagoda; the primitive manner in which they give the twist would prove more interesting and attractive at the grand exhibition than some of the fine machinery used for the same purpose in England, the quickness of eye and hand of the younger working is seen more to advantage here than in Maclefield.

Keeping west from the pagoda, you will reach some government offices situated on the margin of some would be lakes, merely ponds, with bridges over the narrow parts and not ornamented with trees to any extent. On the way to this place you will pass several of the celebrated triumphal or commemorative arches, some

of them very elaborately carved. Upon the west side of the ponds is the small parade-ground (the principal one being on the east side of the river near the sluice on the way to T'heen Tung). If by good fortune you happen to be here while military exercises are going on, you will see something scarcely to be equalled in absurdity by the clowns at Astleys. The matter of fact was in which the soldiers give a sort of St. Vitus' contraction of the foot and leg, when their matchlocks are fired and landed surpasses any of the movements performed by the fugitives of any of the old Yeomany regiments in England.

The principal street in Ningpo runs across the city from east to west, near the north than the south side. Some of the shops are well worth a visit among others the famous confectioner's about one hundred yards from the east end of the street, up an entry on the north side; the establishment is a large one and some of the cakes and preserves not to be despised; it would be an improvement however if he gave up the unking of tallow candles among the cakes.

A walk round the wall will be about the pleasantest promenade you will find in the neighbourhood, besides getting from it a very good idea of the general features of a Chinese city. The foreign residences are on the north bank of the river that passes the north side of Ningpo, the view up this reach is very pretty, the walls here, being overgrown with ivy or some other creeper, have a rural as well as venerable appearance.

Doubtless there are many other sights to be seen in Ningpo that have not come under the notice of a passing traveler, perhaps some of the residents will be kind enough to point them out, as also, if required, correct the pronunciation of Chinese words used in these "Excursions" as the more correct they are made, the purpose for which they were written will be the better carried out.

Starting from Ningpo at full tide, unless the wind is very unfavorable you will reach Chinghac at about half-ebb, which is the best time to start to Lookong, for by the time the ebb has carried the junk down to the straits between Lookong and the main land, the flood will have set so as to carry her up to Lookong.

Of course with a fair wind the passage can be made at any time of tide; the distance direct from Lookong to Chinghac is about eight miles. The tides are very strong, and it is better to trust to your boatman's judgment than your own, as to steering, &c.

The anchorage for the receiving ships at Lookong is to be admired as much for the safety as the beauty of its position, it is between Kin Tung and a smaller island, and off a village said to be greatly increased in size and prosperity since the advent of the receiving ships. The whole view is almost exactly like some of the western lochs of Scotland; the verdure and high cultivation on the hills at Lookong, almost makes it carry off the palm in the comparison.

In September and October when the tallow tree begins to get red and beech like, when the varnish trees are at their prime, clothed in a foliage of the richest green, few places could be found more beautiful than this, the paradise of China.

The views from the summits of some of the highest peaks are immense in extent, embracing the whole of the vast archipelago showing in every shade a mass of the most gorgeous and varied colors. What an advantage it would be to the residents of Shanghai, and even Hongkong were a sanatorium established on this lovely island, accessible to all, and large enough to contain a considerable party. The Captains of the receiving vessels here are not to be surpassed, by any of the other Captains on the Coast in that kind and liberal hospitality, for which they all are so justly famed, as to make their kindness proverbial in the east.

The sail to Tinghac can be accomplished generally with ease in a few hours, when the tide is favorable it can be made either down the eastern side of Lookong through the black wall passage or by the western side passing to the eastward by the southern extremity, both of these routes are very beautiful but the preference should be given to the latter. Sailing through the islands, past the many Jostly bays and inlets, you will at length arrive in Tinghac harbour, which is completely land locked and very extensive. The rich cultivation on the surrounding hills adds charms to the view, for the character of these mountains is not of that wild glass suitable to a barren and rocky soil, but matches well, with tropical luxuriance combined with the heathery appearance of the moor which these hills exhibit.

Landing at the jetty, at the foot of the fort on a small eminence, crowned with a Joss House, and passing through a long embankment, used as a battery, and partly as a sea wall, you reach a number of houses still occupied by Chinese tradesmen, many of whom have still British signs and carvatures about them, the largest of the range of these buildings is bordered on the north by paddy fields

and on the south by the above-mentioned embankment, thus sheltered from any beneficial breeze, placed in close proximity to unhealthy, steaming, paddy fields; this building was erected as the hospital for the troops while within a few hundred yards, there was a hill sufficiently elevated to be a preferable place of residence, and many far more eligible sites, within a very short distance of the shore. The tombs on the east side of the Joss house hill tell a sad tale of the ravages of disease and mortality of the troops stationed here. One of the monuments will be read by all with feelings of the deepest sorrow, one regiment is recorded upon it, to have lost about two hundred and fifty rank and file and non-commissioned officers, while quartered in this country! Another gallant corps suffered with equal severity. Years have passed since these deaths took place, but still there is that cowardly feeling, that fear of responsibility exhibited by those whose duty it is to protect their men; a responsibility never taken, till even hundreds die, but if taken and proper measures carried out, the fatal disease vanished almost in a moment. Soldiers are to their commanding officers, like the spars and hull of a ship to her commander. If a captain in the navy has his ship damaged he is liable to be tried by court martial; why not try the responsible officers in the army, when they lose their men?

Since the English left Chusan, H. B. M.'s late Consul of Ningpo has visited the island several times, it is to be hoped he has shown forth to this government the disgraceful way the Chinese are treating the English burial-ground. Tombs are desecrated, and the place made a receptacle for the bodies of paupers and a store for pirates' heads.

The city of Tinghac lies about half a mile inland from the embankment, the Joss house in the chief street is the only thing worth seeing, the streets and shops are miserable, good dwelling houses, however, are scattered, some of the Ningpo Missionaries live here in the autumn. Some good caricatures may sometimes be bought here, the soldiers are very well taken off.

Many good views may be had from the hills up the valley, and fair shooting in winter; about two miles from the city, inland, is what some call "The Grotto," it is hardly worth the visit and is a decided take in, what there is of it is pretty, but the whole could be put into a good sized room. There are some good flowers in, and about it.

Start at full tide for Pootoo, which, if the wind is fair, will be reached in the course of three or four hours. The wind often comes foul when you get to the south-east end of the island of Chusan, but there is a good harbour for boats at Sing-koe-ming here, there are generally a good many junks anchored.

Pootoo lies to the east of Chusan about five miles from Sing-koe-ming. The whole of the island should be visited. Quarters can be obtained at the Joss house near the landing place.

The principal temple lies in a sort of Punch-bowl valley in the centre of the island, it is well kept up, all the Josses gloriating in the beauty of gilt and paint. The model pagoda, lotus pond, and ornamental gateway, make all very neat and quite Chinese. There is a peculiar Joss stone half-way from the landing place, to the temple with some characters on it, the top line is not Chinese nor has it yet been decided with any confidence what language it is written in. Nearly every rock on the island has one or more little Josses stuck up in it, even to the very north-east corner; the walk on the east side where there is a beautiful bay will bring you to many fine sea views; the sandy beach looks tempting for a bathe, but care should be taken as the tides are very strong, swinging round the extremities of the bay with great velocity; it was at the rocks at the south end of the bay Mr. Lowder came to his melancholy end.

Provisions can be obtained easily in Chusan but nothing but fish is procurable at Pootoo with certainty. In returning; the Chappo route is perhaps the best, as it is only in very fine weather the Yang-tse-keang route would be comfortable; arriving at Chappo proceed at once to the customs to procure boats for Shanghai, difficulties may be put in your way, but put the luggage into the best designated boat, if the boatmen want you, they will gladly try to secure another boat for you rather than be inconvenienced by your baggage. Pay each boat a dollar for the men to buy rice, before starting, and another dollar at Shanghai, if the wind has been foul and the journey a long one two dollars may be given. Take care the boats you get have sails.

The charge for the junk hired at Ningpo will vary according to its size; the correct rate may be learnt there when the junk is secured. A boat to Lookong is one dollar, fifty has two men. From Ningpo to Chinghac five hundred cash for a small one, and seven hundred cash for a large one.

VIZION.

We thank our Correspondent, VIZION, for his letters, and shall be happy to accompany him in his further Excursions, if not bodily, at least in imagination.

1000

DEPARTURES

SHIPPING IN PORT.

RECEIVING SHIPS

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT-BRITAIN TO SHANGHAI

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI TO GREAT BRITAIN

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI TO UNITED STATES

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*; *Sarah Testman*; and *Palmer*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN
FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAI

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